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Telephone Calls. Business Office......238 | Editorial Rooms.....242 PHILADELPHIA'S saloons have decreased

from 5.789 to 1,272, as a result of the new

high-license law. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND did his fishing in New York, yesterday, but we fancy he did not find the Grand Army men suckers.

THE New York World vigorously attacks the civil-service sham in the custom-house of that city, as shown by the widow McGinnis's

PROHIBITION, like free trade, is beautiful in theory, but when it comes to practice, loca control, high taxation and protection work

ONE thing is certain: If the equal rights faction is defeated in the Prohibition convention, the women will not vote the third-party ticket next fall. So there!

AND what will the mugwump papers, which have been scaring themselves with the Blaine bugaboo do now, poor things! Without that stock amusement they are, indeed, forlorn.

Ex-SENATOR THURMAN is wanted on the Cleveland ticket in order to give it character, but it remains to be seen whether the Ohioan will care to risk his character by appearing in such company.

HARRISON stock is going up. As the Joursal thought, the positive withdrawal of Mr. Blaine has turned the attention of the coun try to General Harrison. The more he is studied the stronger he grows.

GEN. CLINTON B. FISK says local contro and high taxation have done much to injure the prohibition cause. Looking at it from the other side, we think prohibition has done much to injure the cause of local control and high taxation.

NATURE was not as kind as usual this year to the memory of the dead soldiers. Owing to the lateness and coolness of the season, the supply of flowers was comparatively scant, and conservatories had to be drawn upon to supplement the outdoor harvest.

BOSTON papers record the death in that city of Dr. William Goddard, the oldest graduate of Harvard College, where he took his degree In 1815. He was born in 1796, and his student days embraced the period of the war of 1812. His life was almost coeval with that of the Nation.

IF Judge Thurman could be induced to take second place on the Democratic ticket. and then if Grover Cleveland could be induced to change places with him, there would be the beginning of a first-rate ticket. To complete it, it would only be necessary to get a good man for second place.

THE Richmond Grays came to New York estensibly to take part in Decoration day exercises, and brought with them a State flag bearing the arms of Virginia. On such a visit and such an occasion they might have consented to lay aside their State-right nonsense and march under the national flag.

If the Cleveland managers want an old man and a respectable man on their ticket, "what's the matter with" McDonald? There is more fight in him than in Thurman, and as with him it is "anything to beat Gray," there is little doubt that he would consent to sacrifice himself by accepting the nomination.

THE alleged memorial exercises, yesterday afternoon, by the members of the Prohibition convention, bordered on the disgraceful. Two honorable exceptions should be noted, one of which was a prayer. Self-respecting exsoldiers, of either army, may pray to be excused from any further travesty of a sacred

If the new bons fide street-car conductors are annoyed by the disposition of male passengers to collect fare from all ladies who enter, they should not deal barshly with the offenders. It is merely the automatic working of a habit acquired in many years of volunteer service, and which will require time

INDIANAPOLIS citizens try not to look conscious in the presence of strangers, and affect a long-time familiarity with first-class street ear accommodations; but their proud satisfaction in mounting a platform car and hand ing their fare to a real live conductor is too great to be concealed. Their expressive faces betray them.

In opening the Prohibition convention, yesterday, Mr. Dickie, chairman of the executive committee, said: "It is no purpose of mine to make an address. I owe it to myself, however, to say that an alleged interview in this morning's Indianapolis Journal is not authentic."

Of course, we do not know just what Mr. Dickie may think he means by the word "authentic;" but we do know that the interview was had with a Journal reporter substantially as printed. The statement of a reporter, trained to the work of taking the expressions of men, is worth vastly more than the denial of an individual who finds that he has said what he didn't intend to, or said it in a poor way. Denial is an old and worn-out trick, and we are sorry to see noble Prohibitionists taking it up.

THE TWO METHODS.

The two contending policies in the treatment of the drink question in this country are local control, with high taxation, and prohibition. Both have been somewhat encumbered by the inexact use of terms. The use of "license" for "tax" has been a source of confusion. Many conscientious opponents of the liquor traffic refuse to license a traffic which they would gladly tax. The idea with some seems to be that a license is not only a permit and to that extent a legal recognition and indorsement of the traffic, but that it actually creates it, and that it could not exist without "a license." In a political or governmental sense this is not so. Many trades and occupations not in themselves unlawful are licensed or made subject to license tax. The license is a police regulation, not a permit. The Constitution of Arkansas recognizes this idea in a provision that "the General Assembly shall tax all privileges, pursuits and occupations that are of no real use to society; all others shall be exempt." In carrying out this idea of regulation a license tax may be made so heavy as to be prohibitory. The idea of revenue is worth keeping in view, and a policy that will restrain and regulate a public evil, and at the same time yield a large revenue to the State. is certainly better than one which restrains without producing any revenue. For the most enthusiastic friend of prohibition cannot claim that it does more than restrain the traffic, and it is still an open question whether local control with high taxation is not as effective in this direction as prohibition, to say nothing of the evil of having on the statute books a law that cannot be enforced and is violated every day of the year. It is a mistake to claim or suppose that prohibition is proved success or high taxation with local control a proved failure. They are both on trial. In Massachusetts, of which Maine was a part until 1820, the tax system was in force till 1835, when the principle of local control was added and resulted in practical prohibition in nearly every county of the State. In 1852 al prohibitory law was and remained in force till 1875, when a license or tax-law was passed, and has been in force ever since. At the present time Massachusetts has the most stringent, the best-guarded, and most efficient tax-law of any State in the Union. She has tried prohibition and high tax and adheres to the latter. Maine and Vermont have adhered to prohibition for many years, the former since 1851, and the latter since 1852. New Hampshire has a prohibitory law, but it is hardly enforced at all. Rhode Island passed a prohibitory law in 1852, substituted local control and taxation in 1863, passed the Maine law again in 1874, and went back to the other system in 1875. Connecticut passed the Maine law in 1854, never enforced it, and repealed it in 1872. New York passed it is 1855 and repealed it two years later. In Michigan the Constitution of 1850 forbade license laws. In 1855 she passed the Maine law. and repealed it in 1875, and in 1876 the no-license clause of the Constitution was repealed. Kansas has had a prohibitory law since 1881, and reports are very conflicting as to its results. The new law in Nebraska probably embodies the principle of local control and high taxation better than any other, but it has not been in force long enough to fully demonstrate its opera tion. In some of the Southern States, notably in Georgia, local control has resulted in prohibition in a large number of counties, as it has also in Missouri. From this it will be seen that both plans are on trial. Several States have tried prohibition and returned to the tax system, but no State has abandoned local control and high taxation for prohibition.

THE Chicago "bureau," through a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune traveling through the northern part of the State for the purpose of creating a division among Republicans, received some valuable information from Mr. W. H. Knisely, of Columbia City, one of the delegates from that congressional district. It is thus reported:

"What is the situation in the Indiana dele-

"It is simply this: Indiana is for Harrison. If the country wants to carry Indiana it should be willing to let Indiana Republicans have something to say about the nomination I attended the conference of delegates at Indianapolis, a few days ago, and the feeling there was admirable. Neither Mr. Huston nor anyone else has any 'Harrison or nobody programme.' The general talk there was in favor of fair play to both sons of Indiana, and if the admirers of both men will behave sensibly and honorably I believe one or other of

"Let me give Judge Gresham's friends a

them can be nominated."

word of advice: The Indiana delegates have been elected and instructed to vote for Harrison. They have a duty to perform and they intend to perform it. But in being for Harrison they are net necessarily against Gresham, and if the friends of the latter will stop 'nagging' the delegates, stop asking them to do things which a self-respecting man cannot do; stop trying secretly to undermine and destroy Harrison; stop trying to deceive delegates; stop rousing antagonism and bitterness and that combativeness which is a part of human nature, there will be no trouble about getting the Indiana vote for an Indiana man at the proper moment. The delegates from this State are thinking men. They are observers; they know what is going on in the whole country and are neither blind nor foolish; they are fully competent to take care of Indiana's interests, and are not going to be led into a fatal wrangle by the indiscreet and unfair talk of the partisans on both sides. The true friends of Judge Gresham would do well

to let the delegates alone." We commend this to the Chicago bureau.

PRINCIPAL BOYER, of a New York grammar school, recently found occasion to say, in the presence of the board of education, that in his opinion the examination and marking system was the bane of the schools in that city. This angered the commissioners, who pride themselves on their responsibility for the adoption of that system, and Principal Boyer was incontinently snubbed. This action,

however, did not alter the justice of the teacher's criticism. Much of the cumbrous machinery of the public schools is the work of persons who have little practical familiarity with the capacity and peculiarities of the invenile mind, and base their elaborate educational methods upon theories which can only be true of mature intellects, and not then invariably so. Teachers of experience and clear judgment, when expressing their private views, invariably condemn many features of the system, but it is an iron-clad af fair, and they are allowed no liberty of action under it. The schools will be improved when the opinion of such teachers is sought in regard to existing methods and their advice asked upon proposed reforms and changes. This will not be done, however, while school boards and superintendents assume that all wisdom is born with themselves.

SOME individual, signing his letter "H. A D.," writing from this city to the New York Pioneer, has this statement:

"Almost in sight of my hotel window, upon the south side of what is known as the Circle. is a statue of one of the 'immortals,' Governor Morton. Great in the amplitude of his political sagacity, great as patriot and statesman, beloved of the best and noblest of his time. And yet terribly enmeshed he was, I am told, in that social slavery that has crushed so many of our grandest and greatest men-the

"H. A. D." is either an infamous liar or he is too big a fool to be trusted with the privilege of entry to the columns of a newspaper. What right has he to so villainously libel the memory of Oliver P. Morton, on the authority of "I am told?" Why did he not attempt to verify such a story asking some decent, reputable, truth-telling citizen of Indianapolis who knew Governor Morton? We cannot assert that Governor Morton was a teetotaler, but we greatly doubt if he ever dranka glass of liquor in his life. During quite an intimate acquaintance, extending over many years, we never saw him use a drop of liquor. Was "H. A. D.," or anybody else, invited to Indianapolis to thus libel the memory of a man like Oliver P. Morton?

THE New York Labor Assembly which exit when his case came up. The charges stated that he had visited Washington and immedithe United Labor with the Democratic party; that he had distinctly stated, contrary to the constitution of the United Labor party, that he would vote for President Cleveland, although he had previously denounced him as a corruptionist. A speaker who seemed to voice the sentiments of the entire assembly said: "Mr. George and those paid by him have said that we are the tail of the Republican party. If we are to be a tail to anything, I would not be the tail to an ignorant Democracy. He tried to render this party impotent. He has not been present at a meeting since the last campaign, nor has he paid his dues. We have bounced others very unceremoniously. We should do the same in his case, and even quicker, because he is more intelligent. The only thing that keeps him from being in line with us is that he is a disgruntled, disappointed office-seeker." The motion to expel him was adopted without a dissenting vote.

THERE is a bill now before Congress, introduced by Senator Beck, in which all classes of people, irrespective of party or politics, may feel a common interest. It provides for the establishment of a national zoological park in the immediate vicinity of Washington, on a grand and liberal scale, "for the advancement of science, and the instruction and recreation of the people." Such an establishment would be a great addition to the at tractions of the national capital, of which all Americans are justly proud. The zoological gardens of London, Paris and other European capitals are regarded with great favor by the people, and, besides being a great source of pleasure, are permanent educators. Senators Beck's bill provides for the purchase by the government of one hundred acres of ground suitable for the purpose, to be under the control of a government commission, and maintained as a national zoological garden for the public good and pleasure. The plan is a good one, and deserving of support.

THE chairman of the national Prohibition committee announced to the convention, ves terday, as a solemn and significant fact, that of the eight nominees for presidential offices on the Prohibition ticket all are still in the land of the living, while of the sixteen candidates of "the two old parties" during the same period only four are alive. The obvious inference from this weighty announcement was that the Prohibition candidates enjoy almost an exclusive monopoly of Divine favor. St. John probably left the Republican party just in time to save his life. The chairman's announcement led the convention to sing "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, though it was not clear whether they were most grateful for the survival of the Pro-

hibition candidates or the death of the others. A BEAUTIFUL plan to secure the nomination of First Assistant Postmaster-general Stevenson as Vice-president is reported from Washington. Stevenson is, of course, very popular with country postmasters, all of whom he appoints, and the scheme is to fill the St. Louis lobbies with this class from the doubtful States, who will urge Stevenson's nomination on the grounds that through social or family influence the majority of the postmasters will each be able to secure at least one Republican vote. A very pretty scheme on paper, but it will not work. Fourth-class postmasters could not be induced to go to St. Louis; and if they did they would not know how to work for General Stevenson or anybody else.

DECORATION day was quite generally observed throughout the State and country. The exercises here were appropriate and interesting and those participating and those looking on seemed equally imbued with the patriotic spirit of the occasion. General Coburn's address was graphic review of war times, and a masterful

ple and the soldiers of the North. The lessons of the war and the duties of citizenship were presented in a spirit entirely worthy o the occasion.

THE action of the Chicago Council shows it is owned by the brewers and saloon-keepers The insolent aggressiveness of these classes is doing more than all other causes combined to increase and solidify the opposition to the liquor traffic. The brewers are even worse than the saloon-keepers, for they make a business of establishing saloons, paying their licenses and rents, and maintaining them till they become self-supporting. The people will not always submit to this sort of business.

THE proposed idiotic "movement" in a portion of northern Indiana, to write a letter to the Indiana delegation to Chicago asking them to vote for Judge Gresham after a complimentary vote for General Harrison, is understood to be in charge of Mr. Walter Wellman, of the Chicago Tribune, the same man who was recently in this State and scandalously misrepresented what he saw and heard. It is a part of the Chicago Gresham bureau. and about on a par with its other opearations.

THE New York Tribune says of Mr.

Blai ne's letter: "This is an act of magnanimous self-abnegation rare in political history, and sure to command the appreciation of his regretful but admiring countrymen. Meantime, the Republican party is confronted with the immediate necessity of making another choice. Unlike the party in power, it thinks it has many men in its ranks fit for the highest honors of the country. The one question now, as from the beginning, is which one of them is at once sure of the Republican States, and strongest in the doubtful States?"

WE gather the impression that the conduct of the Indianapolis Journal does not meet the entire approval of the Fort Wayne Gazette. As we are informed that the Gazette is most fondly indorsed by the Democrats of that part of Indiana in which it is puplished, we do not wonder the Journal somewhat displeases it. The Journal is not printed for that class of people. Now is the time to subscribe.

THE visiting Prohibition delegations were unsuccessful in having the hotel bars closed pelled Henry George made short work of him during their stay in this city; but it must be said in their behalf that they look like men and women who can withstand a certain ately afterwards advocated the affiliation of amount of temptation. If they attend strictly to the business they have in hand, it is not probably that the open bars will be of any personal detriment.

SERVICES in memory of the dead soldiers of the war were held in Brooklyn Tabernacle Sunday night. At the personal request of Dr. Talmage, General Sherman was present, as were also a large body of veterans. After appropriate music and remarks by others, Dr. Talmage said it was good for the people and the children of the rising generation present to look upon the face of General Sherman before he departed to his home in St. Louis so that they could say n after times they had seen the great living American soldier. General Sherman then rose in his place and speaking with evident emotion,

"Ladies and gentlemen: If I were to fulfill my contract made with Mr. Talmage some months ago I would simply stand up, that you might look at me, but I could not look out on this beautiful audience, knowing why they are here and keep quiet. I must speak the feeling that is in my heart and say a word for those who fought for their country in what is known as the civil war. Some of those here to-night have fought in the war. All are ready to fight in the next one if need be. We are moved by deep feelings to-night; the ranks of survivors are growing thinner. Even now there is dying one of the greatest generals of the war. I ask your prayers to-night that he may be spared. He is eleven years younger than I am, and stand before you apparently a strong man. may precede him, and may God will it so. am here to enforce the lesson of right-doing upon the young who are here, that they may pre serve the liberties for which so many fought and died. Remember, boys and young men. that peace has its victories as well as war, and that there is as much bravery in doing your daily duty as in fighting battles. Be bonest and earnest. I am here because my friend Mr. Talmage asked me to come and because he is my friend. He is my friend because I believe him to be sincere and honest and faithful. I want you all to be so and serve your country and your God."

REV. SAVAGE, the pastor of a "Primitive Methodist" Church in Brooklyn, proved altogether too primitive to suit the majority of his congregation. He was unreasonable enough to object to base-ball, and openly declared that it was an unchristian game. As a large number of the young Primitive Methodists of the male sex belonged to ball clubs they were very much displeased with the pastor's course, and resolved upon revenge. Rev. Savage had asked for an increase of salary, and a church meeting, at which the young people had the same privilege of voting as the elders, was held to take action on the matter. As a rule such business is left to the elders and trustees, but on this occasion the base-bail players and their sympathetic girl friends turned out in force and voted down the proposed increase. Upon this the pastor, probably realizing that his usefulness was over in that church, resigned, and another, presumably of base-ball proclivities, was chosen to take his place. In these progressive days when religion comes in conflict with base-ball there seems to be no question as to which must "go."

We have received from a noble-souled and courageous spirit a letter, to which the writer failed to affix his name. The envelope is post marked Crawfordsville, and, of course, comes from that place, although the letter itself is dated "Posey county, Indiana." It incloses six sentences excerpted from a recent editorial in the Journal, appended to each of which is the phrase, "You are a liar," except in one instance. when the comment is, "You are a d-n liar." The concluding note is as follows: "You are a liar. If you don't want defeat the Republican party at the next election stop making a d-n ass of yourself. Are you bought up by Democrate or not?" The letter is signed "A Good Republican." It bears all the ear-marks of "a good Republican," and we much regret that the name does not accompany it. It would afford us great pleasur to print it, that the good people of Crawfords ville might know what a splendid Republican and representative gentleman they have in their midst. Write us again, brother.

What shall it profit a man if he save swarm of bees and lose his own life? Farmer Blair, of Jackson county, can throw some light on the question. In endeavoring to save swarming colony of bees he climbed a tree to a height of twenty feet to saw off a limb on which they had settled. In his haste he forgot to observe that he was cutting the limb at a point between the portion on which he rested and the body of the tree. He fell with the bees, but much harder, and will probably die.

An Atlanta correspondent says a Union soldier from the North passing through that section stopped at Marietta to visit the graves of some of his old comrades. Walking through the grounds he was astonished to find there his own grave plainly marked on the records, with his own name, his company, regiment and State. He felt for a moment like Rip Van Winkle, but analysis of the motives that actuated the peo- he finally solved the mystery. A shell had

taken off the head of the man who stood adjoining him in battle, and the survivor had obtained a furlough the next day and gone off, and his comrades, missing both men, had mistaken the mutilated body of his comrade for his own and marked the grave with his name.

MRS. LATHROP, of Michigan, in attendance apon the Prohibition convention, states that she gave no interview to a Wabash paper on the subject of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, or on any other subject, and disclaims authority for the report published touching their alleged infelicity, especially that it is based on statements from Senator and Mrs. Blair. Mrs. Lathrop disowns the entire story.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT is said that Mr. Powderly will try to get elected to Congress this fail. New York Mail and Express: The Harrison and Alger booms continue to gain strength. O. H. DOCKERY has been nominated by the

Republicans for Governor of North Carolina. "IT is too English for me," is the way Mr. Dana sums up his opinion of Cleveland's policy. NEW YORK World: P. T. Barnum's presidential boom has not been heard of much lately. What enthusiasm there is for him, however, is

SENATOR HAWLEY has accepted the official invitation of the city of Philadelphia to deliver the oration in Independence square on the Fourth of July.

"REED, of Maine, and Rusk, of Wisconsin," is a presidential ticket suggested by some ingenious individual. It would be a "Tom and Jerry" combination likely to awaken enthusiasm in certain quarters.

RICHMOND Palladium: One of the singularities of the present political position is that among Judge Gresham's leading supporters are Colonel Ingersoll, George William Curtis and the Chicago Tribune. It would be difficult to imagine a more incongruous following.

NEW YORK Tribune: Some one ventures the time-honored remark that when the campaign gets good and hot all the presidential candidates will take off their coats and go to work. An exception will have to made this year, bowever, in the case of Mrs. Lockwood, for obvious reasons.

DETROIT Free Press: Bold Ben Harrison is accused of being a "dog in the manger" by a Republican paper because he will not draw off ecoming for the Gresham men, who were unable to do anything in Indiana, to exhibit a little

CHICAGO Journal: The presidential candidate who will be chiefly benefited by the prohibition vote in Navember, no matter for whom it shall be east, will be Grover Cleveland, the leader of the party that has a whisky-bar'l for its cornerstone. Why not nominate Cleveland outright at Indianapolis, while they are about it?

PHILDELPHIA Press: If a foreigner should read the Chicago Tribune he would conclude that Judge Gresham was the only man who had been considered in connection with the Republican nomination for President. The Tribune's boom is purely organic and the accompaniment is entirely too loud.

CHICAGO Times: The farce—for such in bungling hands the Gresham boom has become-is more grotesque and amazing than piquant and amusing, when local journals holding diametrically opposite doctrines regarding taxation and the tariff affect to regard Gresham, whose own mouth is closed tightly as a Chinese joss, as a candidate entirely to their fancy. KANSAS CITY Star: The situation in the

Hoosier State is the notably weak point in the Gresham movement. The feeling there seems to have become so crystallized against Gresham that he is not only likely to meet with serious pposition in the convention from that source. but it is a grave question whether his nomina-tion would not wipe out the fighting chance which the Republicans claim in Indiana, and without which they have little hope of success. SAYS a correspondent: "An election in New Mexico is peculiar. You do not vote in English but in Spanish. You do not vote the Republican ticket; you vote the Boleta Republicana. You do not vote the Democratic ticket, but the Boleta Democratica. Your vote is recorded in Spanish on the poll-books not for delegate to Congress but for 'delegate al Congresso,' and the given

name of the candidate is changed, if it be American, into its Spanish equivalent. No one in New Mexico at the last election voted for Mr. Antony Joseph, the present delegate to Congress; for in this case both names were changed, and his constituents voted for Antonio Jose."

THE GRESHAM MOVEMENT.

Bad Faith on the Part of Chicago and Its Newspapers Causes Bad Blood. New York Special to Des Moines Register.

One of the principal results of the Gresham boom as manipulated in Chicago has been to stir up a great deal of bad blood in the Republican party. When the Republican national committe was asked to locate the convention in the Lake City, Geo. R. Davis, Senator Farwell, Mayor Roche and others pledged the committee absolute fair play for all candidates, both among the people, the local committees which would be formed, and the press. Indeed, the principal arguments which were advanced were that as Illinois had no candidate all the possible candidates before the convention would be treated They the local confronted with the that Chicago Republican has united upon a candidate, the local committees have been formed in his interest and the delegates who favor other candidates have been plainly told that they are to have no show whatever for their favorites. During his recent visit to New York, R. W. Patterson, managing editor of the Chicago Tribune, gave utterance to an expression regarding the intentions of the paper during the convention that has caused a number of leading Republicans to encourage the production at Chicago of convention editions of other leading Republican papers of the country. It is possible that convention editions will be published in Chicago of such papers as the Philadelphia Press. New York Tribune. The attitude of the press of Chicago and the ocal committee is endangering what prospects Chicago had of becoming the great convention city of the United States. The discussion over General Gresham is still continued in New York, but the longer he is discussed as a possible candidate the more certain it appears that even with Mr. Blaine out of the way he would stand a poor chance of a nomination. The in-sinuations made by his advocates in Chicago that Indiana is not for General Harrison are beginning to return like bad pennies. J. W. Ray, the well known Indianapolis banker, who is here in attendance on the Methodist conference, and one of the leading men of his State, said: "The course of Gen. Gresham's Chicago advocates in misrepresenting the State of Indiana and putting the imputation on the delegates of that State that they are not honorable men, that they will break away from General Harrison at the first opportunity, will lead the detegates in the State to stand by General Harrison as long as his name is before the convention. He is the honorable choice of his State, the almost unanimous choice. eral Gresham's own district elected Harrison delegates by an almost unanimous vote. This shows how he stands at home. We have nothing specially against General Gresham, but our choice is Senator Harrison, and we do not protate to us who our choice is. If the friends of General Gresham had been prudent and the sentiment of the party had been shown to be in his favor there might have been such a thing as that we would have supported him also; but we are not the kind of people to yield to the whip and lash."

Killed Its Humorist.

Atlanta Constitution. The Springfield, Mass., Republican, in com-menting on the statement of the Constitution that "without the mugwamp vote Mr. Cleveland would not now be President," and that "we are particularly glad to know at this time that we can again count on it;" says, "The Constitu-tion has not only wheeled about on the tariff, but it has changed its tune about the mugwumps. Its funny mah has practiced for three years on this subject." Alas! Alas! Our funny man has been throttled for the present. This is not the time for fun. There is nothing humorous in the situation."

Mr. Binine's Letter Is Accepted

Washington Special. There is a story about to-night that Wm. Walter Phelps has a letter from Mr. Blaine repeating, in positive terms, the declarations contained in his Florence letter. The contents of this private communication have been, it is said, conveyed in confidence to Mr. Blaine's friends by the New Jersey representative, and all have accepted it as an unqualified declination except Mr. Etkins, who persists in the idea of presention Mr. Blaine's name to the Chicago

THEY DIED FOR THE UNION

Memorial Day Observances by the Local G. A. R. General and Impressive.

Business Suspended and Crowds of Spectators Line the Streets Through Which the Procession Passes-Exercises at the Cemetery.

How the Day Was Observed in Other Places in Indiana and Illinois.

The President Reviews a Parade of Grand Army and Other Organizations at New York-Celebrations Elsewhera.

LOCAL OBSERVANCES.

An Imposing Procession of Veterans and Exercises at the Cemetery.

Yesterday was the most boautiful Decoration day for many years, and, notwithstanding the counter, attractions or duties offered the public, the exercises by the Grand Army and citizens at the cemetery were largely attended, and were pronounced by many of the veterans present the most beautiful and impressive ever held in this city. The day was otherwise quite generally observed by a closing of stores and public offices. The parade down town was quite imposing, and, contrary to all precedent, it got started on time, shortly before 2 o'clock. The order and line of march were observed as given in yesterday's Journal. All along the streets through which the procession moved great crowds were on the sidewalks. the outpouring, in this respect, being almost without precedent. Even as far as North street the crowd of observers still continued. From this street the procession took a train for Crown

Hill Cemetery, arriving there about 2:30 o'clock. The decorations at the cometery were beautiful, and the scene wonderfully impressive. The exercises at the stand preceded the decorating of the graves Comrade James B. Black acted as master of ceremonies. The When Band and Butler Glee Club furnished music. The address was by Gen. John Coburn.

The General, after referring briefly to the fact that the soldiers who lost their lives in the war did not seem to fade in the memories of the people as years passed by, said:

This is a day of exultation over the illustrious ex amples of the departed, an exultation that over all the gigantic efforts to destroy the life of the Nation, success has been complete, permanent and glorious.

This is the day the objects of whose worship are the sacred dead, whose temples are their green graves, whose religion is patriotism. Let us pause a moment and inquire what is patriotism. Is it only exhibited in war! Is it only illustrated on rare occasions of national danger? Is it a virtue that is only developed y special causes and under great emergen it appear as do erratic cornets and then fade from view for generations? Is it the offspring of strife and view for generations? Is it the offspring of strife and danger or is it also the child of peace and order? A list of the world's patriots would seem to indicate that they were only developed in war and revolution, and that, when the reign of peace began, then the race disappeared or lost their force and dignity. Nothing could be a greater mistake than this. The same energy and public spirit that can resist the aggressions of the corrupt and the ambitious who would steal the people's treasures or rights are as necessary in peace as in war. The same constancy and vigilance, the same courage and devotion are developed and should be recognized. No slumber ever comes safely to the faithful lover of the public welfare, for the foundations of prosperity are more in danger when no open threat is heard than when violent hands are laid upon the life of a nation. Looking back twenty-eight years, we find that we had not learned this lesson when the rebellion began. We could not believe it possible. We could not, until too late to avert the evils of civil war, be brought to get ready for the struggle. We would not open our eyes to the danger that loomed up like mountains before us. We saw them as if in a dream. Ve believed that they were clouds; we thought ald float away and be seen no more. We had long in the everyday matters of life until they seemed to be the only things probable in the future. To plow, to sow, to reap, to attend to the shop, to run the mill, to manage the store, to keep open the office, these seemed to be all that was to be done. But the day suddenly came when they were all laid aside and the smooth currents of life became raging torrents rushing onward to destruction. No preparation, no study, no resolutions, no argument, no persuadion, but the dropping of business, the volunteering to go, the silent determination to stand by the country in her danger; these were the miraculous changes that again surprised all men. How could the man who had never dreamed of bloodshed or military service ever be transformed into a soldier!
How could be let all business, all work, all contracts
be neglected and forgotten and go off into a direful
war! These were problems that no calculator, no politician, no statesman, no general ever solved, until xperience did the work.

we do not commemorate these dead because we would cultivate a warlike spirit in our people. We look the other way. We hope for perpetual peace. Our national spirit is not consonant with war. We rejoice in silent and quiet progress; that is our history from the beginning. We are not aggressive; we have made but one conquest in war; that is the one from Mexico. We bought Florida, we bought Louislana; we annexed Texas, we bought Arizona, we bought Alaska. We yielded a part of Oregon; we refused to how St. Thomas: we refused to annex San fused to buy St. Thomas; we refused to annex San Domingo; we refused the Sandwich islands; we could have conquered Cuba, having cause of war; we could at the close of the rebellion... uniting Union and rebel forces, have conquered and held Canada; we could by force have driven out the French and Maximillian from Mexico, and annexed that republic. But we do not love conquest, or war, or the rude glory of reb-bing our neighbor nations. We could have taken the Isthmus, but we have left it open to the world. We have set a lofty example of forbearance, of peaceable progress, of human development. We eaceable progress, of human development. We tay at home and run the mightiest asylum for the poor and oppressed on earth-for all the sor-rowful and plundered sons of despotism. We stay at home and cultivate, educate, refine and humanize the people. And to-day we hold aloft the sacrifices, the lighty toils, the sacred deaths of our heroes that all this might continue; that it may go on until mankind shall be a great brotherhood of the free, the happy

Some one has said that wars are misunderstandings. On our part this was not true. We knew very well what we were about. We knew what we were fighting for-what was in danger; what a priceless heritage we were about to lose what an ignominious future awaited us if we failed; what a glorious development would take place if we succeeded. We knew that we were in the right; that our cause was just; that we only struck to maintain order, to sustain the law and to restore peace, and that we would stop right there. We knew that the rebels had no cause for complaint, had not received any injuries, had no grounds for treason, no excuse for attacking the national author-ity. There was no misunderstanding about it on our

We knew that the Union was established in perpetuity, that the Nation was greater than a State; that the Nation must be heard and obeyed above all; that to yield to the demand for dissolution would be the beginning of woe, of civil wars—of other dissolutions—of inconceivable disasters. We knew that the cause of free government would be endangered on earth, and that the erection of a great empire of slavery on the southern half of our Republic would blight the hopes of mankind. We knew right well it was our duty to stop that, to put the foot down firmly, to are duty to stop that, to put the foot down firmly, to arrest this outlawry against the human race.

And so the Nation arose, like a half-awakened giant, and staggered to the mighty task. At first it was a battle for life, for breath, for time to look around and gather strength, to get weapons, to get money, to get supplies, to fortify, to get ships, to get soldiers, and Then came the questions of protecting a frontier of fifteen hundred miles and blockading a coast as long. Then what shall be done with the slaves? What with the rebels? What with the recentured places with the recentured places with the recentured places. recaptured places and people, and what with the property? We had no parallel, no precedent in our own history; the experiences of mankind furnished none. All the while military operations must go on, disasters must be repaired, losses made good, vast expenses met, vast revenues raised, the loyal people encouraged, the hope of the Nation kept alive. Over the Cumberland and Ozark mountains, over the Tennessee, the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Chattahoochee, see, the Mississippi, the Arkansas, the Chattahoochee, the Rappapannock and the James ran the plowshares the Rappanannock and the James ran the plowshares of war; up from gulf, from the sounds, on the Atlantic coast, rushed our fiery-hearted men to the attack, pushing and pushing through and beyond every obstacle of nature, and every impediment of the enemy.

While we look back to the past, let us face the other way, and look to the present—to the disposition to break law, to overthrow order and peace in society, to subvert the regular movements of business, to array classes of men, who ought to be friends, against each other; to nurture ill feelings, hatred, suspicion, jealousy, envy, and malignity, in place of manly confidence and generous recognition of the rights of others. On one side a blind fury, a striking in the dark, a senseless hostility to law and order; on the other, an senseless hostility to law and order; on the other, an insane thirst for money and power, a shameless spirit of intrigue and fraud, corrupting, and blighting, and damaging its victims. These elements of society now are spirit in vast proportions on all sides threaten out appearing in vast proportions on all sides threaten out-lawry and anarchy. But let there be no such fearful misunderstanding, as there was been, concerning

h movements. There is too much at stake; too expense involved in the destruction of the governt; there are too many business interests ined; there is too much of a high hope in our future in clved to allow such a catastrophe. There can be no more terrific and fatal misunderstanding than another attempt upon the life of the Nation by the weapons of civil war. It may possibly see undertaken, but ten times ten more brave men will die than sleep in these sacred cemeteries and on all the battle-fields of the Union to prevent the success of such an effort. Remembering what has been done to put down the great rebellies of '61, no other generation and shrink from the task of preserving order. movements. There is too much at stake; too